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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,642	12/17/2001	Patrick Baudisch	D/A1188Q	8515
7590 01/19/2006			EXAMINER	
Patent Documentation Center Xerox Corporation Xerox Square 20th Floor 100 Clinton Ave South Rochester, NY 14644			ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	
DATE MAILED: 01/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/015,642	Applicant(s) BAUDISCH ET AL.	
	Examiner Michael Roswell	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20050125</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to a Request for Continued Examination filed 18 October 2005.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 25 January 2005 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the IDS does not list the document number for "Arcuri et al", class 345, subclass 428. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle, IV (US Patent 5,923,307), hereinafter Hogle.

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and replicating the image information to provide image information data associated with display areas, wherein the image information data associated with a display area is to be displayed on

the associated display area, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle further teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data where at least one of the associated image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), where the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas is different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Hogle teaches in Fig. 4 the transforming and display of multiple objects between multiple viewing areas, which encompasses applicant's claimed transforming of two and three image information datum.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as

the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the

contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 10 and 11, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and replicating the image information to provide first and second image information data to be displayed on first and second display areas, respectively, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle further teaches transforming the first image information data wherein the first image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on the first and second display areas from the associated image information data the resulting image on the first and second display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), and the displayed resolution of the

image displayed on the first display area is different than the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the second display area (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 13, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data further comprising transforming the second image information data, wherein the second image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data, taught as the display of objects between two monitors, at col. 1, lines 63-67, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data comprising scaling the image information data, taught as taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data comprising transforming the first image information data such that when an image is displayed from the first image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 22, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches replicating the image information to provide image information data to be displayed on first and second display areas, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle also teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data wherein the first image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), and the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the first display area is different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the second display area (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29). Hogle further teaches

sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 18 October 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Hogle IV fails to teach transforming image information data to provide a continuous display with portions displayed in different resolutions, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Applicant has noted several times that the display of an image across multiple monitors having different pixel resolutions would result in the image appearing larger on the monitor with larger pixels, and smaller on the monitor with smaller pixels. While the Examiner accepts this may be true, the language of claims 1, 11, and 22 necessitates that the image appear "substantially continuous to a viewer". Such language is highly subjective in nature, as what is substantially continuous to one person may not be substantially continuous to another. Therefore, the Examiner refers to Figs. 4 and 16(a) and col. 1, lines 62-67, which depict a single window displayed and moved across two different monitors. While the window may very well be larger on one monitor than the other due to variations in pixel resolution, the fact that the window appears to be the same window on both monitors, qualifies it as a "substantially continuous" image.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
1/4/2006



CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to a Request for Continued Examination filed 18 October 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle, IV (US Patent 5,923,307), hereinafter Hogle.

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and replicating the image information to provide image information data associated with display areas, wherein the image information data associated with a display area is to be displayed on the associated display area, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle further teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data where at least one of the associated image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), where the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas is different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught

as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Hogle teaches in Fig. 4 the transforming and display of multiple objects between multiple viewing areas, which encompasses applicant's claimed transforming of two and three image information datum.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 10 and 11, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and replicating the image information to provide first and second image information data to be displayed on first and second display areas, respectively, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle further teaches transforming the first image information data wherein the first image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on the first and second display areas from the associated image information data the resulting image on the first and second display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), and the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the first display area is different than the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the second display area (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 13, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data further comprising transforming the second image information data, wherein the second image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data, taught as the display of objects between two monitors, at col. 1, lines 63-67, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data comprising scaling the image information data, taught as taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data comprising transforming the first image information data such that when an image is displayed from the first image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 22, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches replicating the image information to provide image information data to be displayed on first and second display areas, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle also teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data wherein the first image information data is a transformed portion of the image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as

the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8, the manipulating of a graphic object in response to a monitor geometry change, at col. 3, lines 14-29, and the display of an image across multiple monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67), and the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the first display area is different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on the second display area (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29). Hogle further teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 18 October 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Hogle IV fails to teach transforming image information data to provide a continuous display with portions displayed in different resolutions, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Applicant has noted several times that the display of an image across multiple monitors having different pixel resolutions would result in the image appearing larger on the monitor with larger pixels, and smaller on the monitor with smaller pixels. While the Examiner accepts this may be true, the language of claims 1, 11, and 22 necessitates that the image appear "substantially continuous to a viewer". Such language is highly subjective in nature, as what is substantially continuous to one person may not be substantially continuous to another. Therefore, the Examiner refers to Figs. 4 and 16(a) and col. 1, lines 62-67, which depict a single window displayed and moved across two different

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monitors. While the window may very well be larger on one monitor than the other due to variations in pixel resolution, the fact that the window appears to be the same window on both monitors, qualifies it as a "substantially continuous" image.

Conclusion

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Michael Roswell
1/4/2006


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PRIMARY EXAMINER